TUESDAY, FEBRUARY I, 1881.

Amosements To-Day. Seademy of Dealga-Estilation. Aquarism - Circus, Matum.
Booth's Theatre - Early Arten.
Bijon Opera House, On Gooding Brees.
Baseell's Ymeson - Breedway and 20 st.
Daly a Theatre - Zarlin.
Grand Overa Monte, Out. Grand Opera Mouse Out. Moverly's filth St. Theatre-The tidle, Sixt.

Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Olive to Mayort 's Nib'n's tradem-start Views. Mayorty's Ebentro, Branktyn-Tie Praiss Wall. Restor & Ein's Convert Hall-Conecil. Madison Square Theatre-Harl Kirks. Manuale Temple-Montelini. Man Francisco Minsterla-Rosbery and 1984 st. Standard Theater Brist. Standard Theories - 1970a.

Fhotis Theories - Discussion Charles Countings - Multime Charles Nomines.

Four Partier's Theories - Versey Matthew.

I nion Square Theories - The Crople. Matthew.

Wallach's Theories - School for Scandal.

Window Theories - The Brook.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Another Corporation Judge.

One of the most important consequences the Supreme Court will be reconstructed under HAYES and GARFIELD in the interest of corporations and of centralized wealth. The late campaign; but heated partisanship shut its eyes against the truth, and now we have reached the point when this power is to be exercised without scruple and with grave peril to the republic.

Congress makes laws, but this Court construes their menning, and its construction his high tribunal overthrowing its own decornorations, by Judges appointed for that result of that infamous act was the postponement of specie payments for ten years, and the terrible crash of 1873, which desolated thousands of homes.

The nomination of STANLEY MATTHEWS is an insult to the Senate and an outrage on public decency. It is an open announcement to all the world that the tribunal of last resort is to be packed with corporation Judges and that the judgment now standing against the Pacific railroads and affirming the constitutionality of the Thun-MAN act calling them to account, is to be struck down just as the legal tender judgment was reversed.

In the memorable struggle of 1878, when the Thurman bill was before the Senate, and Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, and other magnates, representing the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and their vast connections, were personally present to conquer prejudice, STANLEY MATTHEWS boldly stood forward in that body, not only as their defender, but as their retained attorney. There was no more concealment about his relation to these parties than if the retainer or the fee had been laid down on his Senatorial desk.

He resorted to every form of technical ingenuity to defeat or to emasculate the measure; if he failed, it was not for want of fidelity or zeal in the cause of his clients, but because public opinion demanded that act. of justice, and intimidated Senators whose pockets were crammed with proofs of loyalty to the threatened corporations. They did not dare to vote up to the mark of their pledges, with the eyes of the country fixed

on the tally lists. Recently the Central Pacific has attempted to evade the plain provisions of the law, by declaring dividends which would divert from the Treasury of the United States a corresponding sum, to be set aside under the Thurman act. An injunction was issued by Judge Choate, restraining the payment

This is one form of coming litigation; but it is very well known that a case is about to be made up in California, intended to take the life out of the THURMAN act. This case will be presented immediately after the reconstruction of the Supreme Court by Gen. GARFIELD. And whenever the Republicans get substantial power in Congress, they will surely assert it by restoring to these great corporations all they lost by the leg-

Shall STANLEY MATTHEWS, who sat in the Senate as an attorney for the Pacific railroads, wear the silk gown as their attorney on the bench of the Supreme Court? That question will soon be answered. It depends greatly upon the firmness of Judge THUR-MAN, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on one side, and the courage of Mr. Ep-MUNDs on the other, who, together, did the great work of forcing these mighty monopolies to make restitution to the Treasury for the hundred or more millions which they received to build the roads.

Every sort of personal appeal is, of course, made to Judge Thunman to sustain MATTHEWS as an Ohio man. Every sort of political appeal is made to Mr. EDMUNDS to vote for him as a Republican. If they give way to these importunities, MATTHEWS will be confirmed. If they resist, and stand up to their duty, he can be rejected, despite the weak yielding of Democrats like BECK, McDonald, Voolingers, and others, who lack the courage to assert their convictions.

This is the first step toward a departure in public policy which, if successful, will try the strength of free institutions, and which involves more serious danger than the rebelilon did, because that was a visible for that could be certainly crushed. Give the Court away to the corporations, and then centralization will follow with rapid and girantic strides, leaving the empty shell of a republic and a vulgar aristocracy of

How to Get Rid of the Snow.

The injury dene to the business of the city by the great snow storms of this winter has been enormous. In the lower part of the town, where the narrow streets are crowded with vehicles from early morning until after sundown, and where, under the best circumstances, there is barely room for the accommodation of the vast-traffic of a prosperous season like this, the snow and lee have greatly impeded locomotion and delayed

The consequence has been not only annoyance but also heavy loss in the aggregate, through delays and the inability to transport merchandise over the streets at an ordinary rate of speed. The injury done to draught horses has also been very great. Their work has been far harder than usual, owing to the impediments of snow and ice and the inequalities made by them in the thoroughtares; and they have therefore been liable to sprains, and in the long delays caused by the frequent blockades of the streets they have been in danger of contract-

they might have to disease.

progress of trade by hindering transportation over them and adding new burdens to it. Snow ploughs speedily gave the great railways of the country free tracks, and even the street railways soon had their lines clear after the heavy snowfall. The telegraph companies have nearly completed the repairs of the damage done their wires by the late remarkable storm and frost. But the streets of New York in very many cases are still in little better condition for the purposes of traffic than country roads after a spring thaw.

The slush which was speedily made of the falllen snow was soon frozen. The clearing of the sidewalks filled the pdges of the roadway with hillocks of anow, and where there were street railways it was thrown up alongside of their tracks. The difficulties of transportation therefore increased day by day after the snow storm, wherever the snow was not actually removed from the

Such a condition of things is of course disgraceful to a civilized capital, and especially to one like ours, which is liable to experience just such snowfalls every winter, and may have several of them in a single season. It is not a new thing to see the horses of New York straining themselves to drag their loads through streets filled with snow, and of the Presidential election is the fact that | full of inequalities made by the snow and ce. It is only in an open winter, such as sometimes have, that trade is not impeded in the same way it was in January, magnitude of this issue, overshadowing all | and as it is now to a somewhat less extent, others, was urged by The Sun during the at the opening of February. And when the inevitable thaw comes, the discomforts of man and beast will be increased until the frozen mass runs away through the gutter.

And yet could not all this loss, discomfort, and injury to health, or a great part of it, have been avoided if the men whose profit it is to keep the streets in a favorable condition is the actual law until it is reversed. The for traffic had combined in time to prevent country has witnessed the sad spectacle of the cvil? It is manifest that our Street Cleaning Bureau is not capable of coping cision, exclusively for the profit of great | with snow storms so heavy as those of this winter. It never has done it before, and it special object by Gen. Grant in 1870. The is not likely to do it. It has at its command no force and no vehicles sufficient to remove so vast an accumulation of snow. It has done this winter what it has done in the past; that is, it has confined its efforts to a few prominent streets. The side streets which are crowded with traffic have been

oft to get along as best they could. So great a mass of snow can only be go rid of by the combined volunteer efforts of the people themselves, who are so deeply interested in keeping the streets in a condition uitable for traffic. The work cannot be delayed. It must be done as soon as the snow has fallen and before it has melted and frozen again, before it has been piled up and become crusted so that pickaxes are needed for its

Why, then, should not everybody who ises the streets for the transportation of goods combine to clear them by furnishing horses, carts, and hands for the work? If each contributed the available force in his employ, the snow in all the streets which are the most necessary to trade might be removed and carted to an appropriate dumping ground within a few hours after its fall A half day's or at most a full day's work of he collective volunteer force would be enough to complete the job. And that loss of time to each merchant and cartman would represent only a small part of the oss from which he suffers when the snow s allowed to remain.

There are in the city about 8,500 Heensed carts. Add to these the unlicensed vehicles suitable for such employment, and a streetcleaning force equal to dealing with even so vast a work as that of carting off the snow would be gathered. Everybody who owns a cart or wagon, or gets his living out of one, s interested in bringing the streets into a ondition favorable for use by vehicles, and uffers correspondingly when they are blockaded by snow or made difficult for the passage of heavy loads. And by uniting in a proper organization, and setting to work of the dividend of three per cent, on the 1st | while the snow is fresh, the work could be ne by them in less time than they spend in swearing over the loss and discomfort now caused by letting it remain on the

The leather merchants in the Swamp did that very thing, on a limited scale, last week. Their streets were almost impassable from snow and ice, though not worse off in that respect than others in the lower part of the city. They put the job in the hands of a boss carman and set their own teams to work to improve the condition of their narrow thoroughfares. But they began too late. The snow had collected in jey billocks which could only be broken up with pickaxes. But these interfered with travel to a most aggravating extent, and the merchants were able to partially remedy the cyllby breaking them up and so giving the horses a better roadway and one on which they were less liable to slip. But they cannot remove the frozen mass altogether, because there is no suitable place appointed y the city for dumping the snow. The swamp merchants have for many years done this sort of street cleaning of their own motion, but there is in the city no gencal volunteer organization for the purpose. Unless something like what we have proposed is brought about, we shall be liable every winter to just such street embargoes and blockades as we have now experienced and from which we are still suffering. The Street Cleaning Bureau of itself can never do the work thoroughly; but it can aid in it with its own force, and by facilitating the labors of the volunteer brigade by providing convenient places for dumping the fresh anow.

What May Come of Coercion in Ireland.

The provisions of the Forsten coercion bill are now known, and it is plain that it will constitute a formidable engine of intimidation and repression. The very scope, however, of the powers created will call for the part of those who exercise them. Should the Liberal Ministry fail to make the most of the instrument they have created, they will be denounced by Conservatives and landowners in general as grossly derelict. On the other hand, should they, strain the new appliances to the utmost, they will certainly alienate many of their Radical adherents, and they might produce such a state of compulsory silence and submission in Ireland as would offer the House of Lords a pretext for asserting that

A little reflection will show much ground. for the violent as ault of Mr. Joseph Cowen ing. They were pursued and attacked, on what he terms official Liberalism. He it being ordered that they should be denounced as a fatal privilege the power of suspending the writ of hobers corpus and | Fort Reno meanwhile pointed our that these the right of trial by jury, which Mr. FORSTER | fugitive Cheyennes had not received the ra and demanded. We can see the class of diffi- tions which had been promised them, and in suities that the member for Newcastle had | other respects had been unwisely treated at in view, if we look at what might have taken | their agency. Cann Schunz publicly deplace had such instruments of correlon been | clared that this testimony was false; that | in the hands of the Government six months | the Cheyennes had received their full raing colds and aggravating any tendencies ago. Having the right to arrest and im- tions, and had no just cause whatever for

since the great snowfall, the condition of this way with Mr. PARNELL, and his coad- had gone were the worst of their tribe. This the streets in the city generally impedes the Jutors, in whose case, according to the law | abuse of the Northern Cheyennes, and the officers of the Crown, there were ample statement that their bold push for liberty grounds, not only of suspicion, but for conviction. In other words, the Irish Government would have deprived of their liberty men against whom, as the event proved, no a city which has always been the focus of official and landowning influence.

It is true that according to the third section of the bill a return of the persons imprisoned, with a statement of the reasons for their arrest, must be presented to Parliament monthly. This provision will merely multiply and aggravate the inherent difficulties attending the execution of the law, and will, in fact, create a periodical crisis for the GLADSTONE Cabinet. For, suppose at the end of the first month the Government should announce that Mr. PARNELL and the chief organizers of the Land League had been summarily committed to jail, is it not certain that a storm of Indignation would break forth from such men as Cowen, Rogers, LABOUCHERE, and the forty or fifty English Radicals who follow them? Would not the Ministry be challenged to show what better grounds they now had for suspecting Mr. PARNELL than those which had already proved insufficient to convince a jury? Suppose, on the other hand, the first month's returns should not include the names of the traversers in the late trial, is It not clear that the GLADSTONE Cabinet would be reproached not only by Conservatives, but by the whole landowning class. as pattering and shuffling, as stooping to a weak, collusive, and pusillanimous course? What! it would be said, are you afraid to treat even as suspected those whom you have just subjected to a trial for conspiracy? Was it to bully a few agents and underlings, while the ringleaders go unseathed, that you invoked this tremendous and abnormal engine of coercion? Are the fundamental rights of British subjects and the regular course of justice to be suspended while you break a butterfly on a wheel?

Plainly, it will be no light task for Mr. Forsten to handle his coercion law without embittering and estranging some of the discordant elements which make up the Liberal party. The longer, too, he is allowed to manipulate this dangerous implement; the longer the interval between the passing of this bill and the realization of substantial land reforms, the broader and more flagrant will become the split in the Ministerial ranks. It is therefore the obvious policy of the Conservatives to delay as long as possible the subsequent passage of a land bill, in order that the conflicting views of Whige and Radicals, touching the scope and rigor with which coercion should be exercised, may have time to breed a violent quarrel In a word, Lord BEACONSPIELD will see to it that rope enough is given to Mr. Forster.

That a large section of the English Liber als will not tolerate a thoroughgoing application of the extraordinary powers to be vested in the Irish Government, has been demonstrated by the events of the last few days. It is true that Mr. John BRIGHT, who formerly opposed Mr. Forstur's proposition, now defends it in the House of Commons, and that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, his Radical colleague in the Cabinet, has also seemingly consented to waive his objections Both of these men, however, have received a significant warning from their constituents. In a great mass meeting, held at Birmingham, and in a similar assemblage at Newcastle, where Mr. Cowen's newspaper is published, the principle of coercion was vehemently denounced. There are signs that the adverse verdict of the great industrial constituencies on this question will be overwhelming, and the consciousness of this fact will tend to embarrass Mr. Forster in the execution of the new law, while it will confirm the Radical members of Parliament in their critical and aggressive attitude.

On the whole, however, it is probable that

the influences which caused the introduction of the coercion bill will avail to insure its thorough and resolute application. The very fact that Mr. Forsten, who went over adequate, has now become the most zealous advocate of coercion, coupled with the conversion of Mr. BRIGHT from its assatiant into its apologist, indicates that the Whig ement has made good its ascendancy in the Ministry, and has committed the whole Cabinet to a determined course. Some of the Whig Ministers, it is said, aver that if the Land League is sharply dealt with, the whole tenant agitation will promptly die away. They profess to believe that the majority of non-paying tenants are merely terrorized by the League, and that if intimidators were put down with a strong hand, rents would, in most instances, be paid, and tenants would resume their old relations with the landlords. We need not say that an approach to such a state of things, whether genuine or factitious, would be watched with eagerness by the Conservative party, and would not improbably be made an excuse for throwing out the Gladstone land bill in the House of Lords. The landowners would like nothing better than to have the Whig members of the Ministry furnish them with at least the semblance of evidence for asserting that the whole Par-NELL movement is a sham, that Irish ten-

convenient season. More of Mr. Schurz's Tricks.

ants are after all content enough with their

situation, and that reforms involving a dan-

gerous encroachment upon freedom of con-

tract may safely be postponed to a more

Senator Dawes and Ponea Commissioner ALLEN have caught CARL SCHURZ again at his old trickery. Mr. Allen accuses him of furnishing to the Associated Press "a grossly inaccurate, unfair, and misleading" account of the testimony given by Mr. ALLEN at the last meeting of the Senate Ponea Committee. Mr. Dawes supports Mr. AL-LEN'S assertion, and shows that CARL Schurz garbled the record of what occurred, extraordinary sagacity and foresight on a sif with the deliberate purpose of leading

public optnion astray. Messes, Dawes and ALLEN are naturally indignant at this trickery, because they are made to suffer by it. But it is only one illustration of what has been going on for years. An accident has caused inquiry into marked by the same methods.

A party of Cheyennes fled, like these Poneas, from the same Indian Territory, and, like Standing Bean's Pouces, sought the alleged wrongs of tenants were, to a to make their way north to Dakota. They escaped without firing a gun or stealing property, leaving their tents stand brought back by force. Army officers at prison without trial any suspected person, running away; that the remaining Chey-

was due to their vicious instincts, were con-

tained in an official report made by SCHURZ. Then followed that awful massacre at Fort Robinson, which to all time will remain a verdict could be gained when fairly tried in hideous blot on Hayes's administration. In due time it was proved beyond question that they had not received the rations agreed on. They may have received an equivalent in value, but not exactly what they were promised as a consideration for staying in the Indian Territory. And in less than a year a delegation of those very Cheyennes that were left behind in the In dian Territory, and that had been vouched for as thoroughly contented, in order to throw the conduct of the fugitives into a worse light, were in Washington, headed by their agent, pleading to be allowed to go north on the ground that their reservation was unhealthy, and that its character had

been misrepresented to them. Messrs. ALLEN and DAWES are only discovering in their personal experience of Mr. SCHURZ that his natural instinct, when any plan of his is balked, or any conduct of his criticised, is to resort to subterfuge. The letter in which the Boston committee lately replied to him may be described as one continuous exposure of his disingenuousness. Probably never in the history of this Government has there been a more marked example of conceit, misusing power and patronage to feed itself, and sacrificing public interests for the sake of wounded vanity.

These Ponca Commissioners need not flatter themselves that they have done with CARL SCHURZ. He will probably spend the remainder of his official days, until March 4, in contriving, no matter by what underband ways, to carry out his own Ponca projects, in the teeth of their recommendations and against any logislation that Congress may adopt to check him.

The Interior Department was ten months in replying to the call of the Senate for information in regard to the murder of Bio SNAKE, the Ponca chief. The delay did not save Mr. Cant. SCHULZ from being held to account on that score by Mr. Dawes in the Senate yesterday. Mr. McPhienson introduced a bill giving \$100,000 to fit out a vessel to search for the Jeannette. The formal presentation of the statue of Jacon Collinger was made by the Verment Senators. In the House the Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported. Among the bills presented was one by Mr. SPRINGER for the appraisement of the value of the telegraph lines, one by Mr. Bucknes disqualifying bankers and brokers for service as directors of national banks, one by Mr. O'RELLLY prohibiting any increase of telegraph tells, and one by Mr. Dwight providing pensions to railway mail

The floods that have spread over so much of Spain and other countries in Europe seem to be fully matched by those that have inundated the Pacific coast, including British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon, and California.

Now that the House has passed the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the Schuylerville onument to commemorate the battle of Saratoge, no doubt other monuments will crowd about for recognition. For example, the Bennington monument got a bill passed last year in the Senate appropriating \$40,000, and will look hopefully for its passage this year in the House. It is quite possible, however, that the general flocking of statues and monuments into the lobbies of Congress may cause Congressmen to take refuge in the bill just reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, to contribute dollar for dollar to every fund raised by private effort. Still, this is rather a dangerous sort of general obligation to incur. Possibly it might stir up the makers of monuments and statues to procure subscriptions for their works on the ground that Congress will meet their friends half way.

Gen. Sir G. Colley telegraphs that, "excepting the loss of many good officers and men, and a possible delay in the relief of besinger garrisons, the effect of the late engagement is not serious." But the exception is a good deal larger and broader than the rest of the state

An international wool exhibition, to be held in the Crystal Palace, London, is the latest of the specialty world's fairs. Its entries are pen till April 1. Such specific shows must draw off somewhat the trade interest felt in those larger and more miscellaneous efforts which used to be styled universal exhibitions,

Ancient Mariner Thompson has made one good point with regard to the Panama Canal, whose interests he is now fathering. He call attention to the fact that Congress is holding out one hand to welcome France to share in the celebration of that victory at Yorktown which while the other flat warns her not to come on American soil except in conformity to the Mox ROE doctrine. The average Congressman, howpatriotic sentiment or by care for personal consistency in his votes about Yorktown and Panama.

It is suggested that the winner of the soming Hanlan-Laycock race ought to row COURTNEY, But HANLAN has twice beaten COURTNEY aiready, and has never been beaten by him. A match, however, between COURTNE and Boyn might be interesting; and, as many o Countries's friends still think him the top sawyer of American scullers, they would prob ably expect him to beat Boyn easily.

The culminating achievement attempted by Gon. GRANT last week in his new capacity as the great American diner-out-the achieve ment of being in two cities and at three entertainments on the same night-has been followed by a rather more quiet life in public. Perhaps his friends concluded to draw the line at that point, deciding that both for his own good and the pleasure of his entertainers he was dialing and speaking too much on the wing.

What can be done to arrest the rapid deomposition of Connecticut morals? President Woodsky tried to check it with a learned and plain-spoken treatise on "Divorce and Divorce Legislation," and from time to time various religious bodies have passed resolutions on the subject; but the evil is not stayed. A lawyer informs the Hartford Concast that of the forty five new court cases returned to this term of the Superior Court for Hartford County, twenty are divorce cases; also that of the whole numabout one-third, are divorce cases. This is a terrible showing for a county carved out of the wilderness by the hands of God-fearing Paritans, sprinkled with church steeples and school house cupoles by their descendants, and for many years the sent of a stilly orthodox the Ponca business; but Scrunz's whole career in charge of Indian affairs has been a backstiding toward heathenism that should attract the notice of missionary, Bible, and tract societies.

The Charlty Bull.

The bail for the benefit of the Nursery and union's Beauted, which is given amounts in the Arad-empol Stasic is one where the most layoued and most speciest people meet to denot and to art for the base it of one of the most peoples and describe the desirethis extraction. It is not the splender of the Charity bull alone, which occurs at the Acolemy of Thursday exeming of this week, that will make it a do numbers of our hest causeus and drawing together pec-Harly the social elements, renders it one that all whi dates or the to see offices dates should attend. We are informed, officially, that the Charles toll of this week As dress has hever before, within the memory of the indext inhabitants of New York, been a matter of such regal schender among takes of society as this scheon, there is not a doubt of the Charity boil of Thursday And even you though it is so many days Mr. Forsten must necessarily have dealt in ennes were contented, and that those who ever seen within the walls of the general spectacles

NEW YORK AT WASHINGTON AND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The opinions of Haves and his Cabinet concerning the two wings of the Republican party in New York have been understood from the outset. But their latest development has taken the national capital rather by surprise. I refer to the nomination of George H. For he as the successor of Stewart L. Woodford. It is here regarded as a defiance of Mr. Conkling.

At the Cincinnati Convention in 1876 Woodford begged the privilege of presenting Conkling's name for the Presidential nomination. He fondly anticipated that his airy speech would secure him the second place on the ticket after Conkling had broken down. Judge of his mortification at seeing William A. Wheeler ele-vated over his shoulders. To console Woodford he was made United States District Attorney in the last quarter of Grant's term.

Woodford still kept his eye on the Vice-Presidency. At the State Convention for choosing delegates to Chicago he struggled hard to be

dengr. At the State Convention for choosing delegates to Chicago he struggled hard to be sent from Brooklyn, but was badly beaten. He then made a desperate effort to be appointed a delegate at large, but the Convention rudely throttled his aspirations.

Nevertheless, all this while, and down till very lately. Woodford never dreamed that he would be disturbed as District Attorney, but took it for granted he would be his own successor. He had delivered speeches in Oho in 1875, when Hayes was running for Governor, had stumped the State when he was a candidate for President, and had declaimed for Garfield in the last campaign. Of course, they would not think of turning him out of his present saug berth. Indeed, he fancied there was more probability that he would be invited to a seat in the new Cabinet. Imagine, then, the amazement that agitates his bosom at finding himself set anide by Hayes, with the assent of New York.

The fate in store for Levi P. Morton is of the like tenor with that which has overtaken Woodford, and he will lay it even more to heart. He is extremely mortified at the robuffs he has recently received, both at Albany and Mentor. Hares offered him the Navy Department, as Thompson's successor, with the understanding that Garfield would retain him. But lew wanted to be either Senator in Congress or Secretary of the Treasury. He stood for the former, manazed his contest in person, and got one vote in a cancus of 195. To pacify him and save appearances. the Stalwarts who defeated him for Senator have recommended him for the Treasury. From the outset they knew there was no more change for his getting this place.

him for Senstor have recommended him for the Treasury. From the outset they knew there was no more chance for his getting this place under Garffeld than there was for the statue of Alexander Hamilton in your Central Park; and worse than all, they really don't care much about

it. There is a feeling in Smiwart circles that, for a man who has only recently become a politician, Mr. Morton is trying to push along too fast. Not only does rumor so report, but there is excellent authority for saying that Garfield and ils confidential advisers are sorely perplexed with the complications of the party in New York. Speaking on this subject recently, a prominent Garfield leader said; "We shall try o compromise with the Stalwarts in that State on fair terms; but if they stand out against us. then we shall have to hold them as we hold the rest of mankind: enemies in war, in peace friends.

The New York Stalwarts who have visited Mentor and Washington lately, now admit that their rivals have the confidential car of Garffeld, and that there is far less concern about concilinting Conkling than they had supposed.

Reuben E. Fenton lives only five hours from Mentor, and it would seem that his four visits there have not been without effect.

A Step Toward Buying the Telegraphs. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31,-The act of July, 1866, in appraised value to be ascertained by five persons, two a be selected by the Postmaster-General, two by the company interested, and set by the four so selected. The companies which are parties to the proposed consolida-tion are all included under the pravisions of this act. Representative Springer (Dem., 131.) introduced a bill to day providing for an appraisement of the property of these companies in the manner provided by law. The appraisers are to meet in New York city within one nominalt r the cassage of the act and their report is to ished to the Postmaster-Schurzel by the 1st of Sep.
The but was referred to the Committee on Post

As to Directors in National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Hepresentative Buckvised Statutes relative to the election of directors of na-tional banks. It provides that no two members of the same business caparinership shall be enable as directors the same national bank that no money broker or private eated in the same city or town; and, further, that when my national bank director coases to own ten shares of its stock or otherwise becomes disqualified, he shall at

The Beautiful Wisdom of a Truly Good Man. From an accorde by Descon-Burhard. Smith houseb in the Cincio

The cumulative method of making things had as the vilest vice, is a mental vacary which is as Lablic-deed a weapon as legic is to the unskilled. Nosi of the pleasures of the projected to made immoral by the same completive course. To may that the opera is had because it leads to the low theatres and variety shows is about as retional us to say that social conversa-tion leads to lying and profamity, or religious fervor to ntemperance in drink.

What Did Judge Davis Meant

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Will outplease request Judge Davis to specifically define the lodge in respect to his addition action which he insended a make when he said, at the Lates Club dinner last debt that he pledged Mayor Grace his "most control

The Work of the Patent Office,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The receipts of the

Sorghum Sugar and Tea Appropriations. Washington, Jan. 31.-Representative Covert

re, reported faith. House today the Agranitural Approximation and the adversal amount and providing a property of the last as \$2.50 fter, and amount and approximate a being any last to be used as the foreign and the first and the foreign and the first and the

A Man Just Promoted by Hayes. Washington, Jan. 31.—The findings of the

Indiana Wants a Pines in the Cablact. Cheverand, Jan. 31 .- A party of about thirty diameter, headed by boundered of Alarimon and Con-count of the Proce Houselle, Stock and Phole and J. Welliams, since he will acres of his place because of the principle of the second bounder of the headen.

The Old Gang.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOLE Old Bell! In error should the "Old Gaus's" order at the fact of muria street up 1807. Long after that date Lemis arrest Avenue Diformed part of what was then a meadure only shipport along the cast side of New York was therbrukennung, fortes Catharine street, party on ry "Net. The half askingen the street search or to wave, as the first of the processing of the City of the Catharine of the processing of the City had to have as the first of the peaces of a second first state of the first state of the

Undinching Assallants of Wrong and Scifish Servants of Party.

From the Mount Pleasant Pince As we owe no particular fayors to Cha-As we owe no particular favors to Chas.

A. Dana, as he owes us none, and as he has not asked us for any especial notice or pull for his paper, we feel that we can claim in writing this article due credit for its true motive—a desire to call the attention of our readers to what we consider a valuable worker in the field of independent journalism; independent in reality, and above the influence of any one-man power, or that of any party or faction.

Politicians have said to us that our theory about newspapers is radically wrong. Said one: Why, if your theory is carried into effect, and people read nothing but independent journals, no party can exist, and the result will be a political chaos."

Now let us see what a strict party paper is. It

be a political chaos."

Now let us see what a strict party paper is. It is a paper whose only sole aim is to support and advocate the principles of a party, be they right or wrong, and to aid in electing to office whatever men that party in convention shall nominate. In return for this blind subserviency to party dictation that paper is supposed to receive the following support:

1. Subscriptions from the adherents of that party.

arty. 2. Advertisements, charged for in proportion

spoke well of him.
Always just, you see, and giving praise wherever it is due, and just such journalism as this will restore purity to our political life, and again usher in the day when we will return to the primary principles of 's government of the people,' the solid founds for upon which our whole political structure resis.

PLANS FOR THE INAUGURATION. A Parade, a Reception, and a Ball-Gen.

Hancock Invited to Attend. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- With the exception of about \$5,000, which was to be expended for fireworks, the money necessary for carrying out the plans of the caght that this amount will be eased within a day or The new National Museum, in which the ball is to can the maticual Capital, covering over two sects of count. The number or trekets of admission is furthed 8,000, which correles should standard admission is further to Alband of 150 numericans from the East has dready on contracted for. No excellent extractional will be under excepting to Mr. Gardied and his family. The work on the discretion of Pennsylvania avenue in he beam at once, \$10,000 having been given for that prose. The except of the President arct will consist of soil 20, (0) inflitts and tourteen companies of regular polysmost intarties.

FISHERMEN AROUSED. Asking the Board of Health to Protect Them

Agninst Barren Island. About fifty farmers and over a hundred weather-beaten fishermen, many wearing oilskin hats and hip boots and smoking old-fishioned clay pipes, asand up notes and smooting out instanced that piper, as-sembling yesterday morning in the schoolhouse at Canarsie to take action concerning the sileged Barren Island autismice. Justice of the Peace II, W. Elliot pre-sided, and had considerable inflicitly in preserving order, as a dozen flahermen simetimes sideressed him in

a good deal of discussion the following was passed. The flattermen cay that the system have become

ie Board of Health meets to night to take action. An Electric Light Company in Brooklyn.

A petition was presented to the Brooklyn

Beath in Colored Stockings.

Pour Junyes, N. Y., Jan. 31 .- A fatal case of essenting from wearing colored stockings has materime a light. Gertride, the $\sin x$ rear-old distributor of A. (8)

Wants to Sell his Interest in the Freedman's TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sice Plones

To the Editor of The Sun-Sor: Plones oblive as all reader of your layer by informing the where I could self a Presiment's savings Bank book. My accounting the the first of the same oblives of end bank workfilled. Since then the lase and do not end bank workfilled. Since then the lase and do not end bank workfilled. Since the Fig. 140. An every maxima to be ready book, as fam onto a many and work here to be complete, which, the money and work here to be reader to be the bank that family be readered to the first that the lase the same would be in the three that the bank bank that is not the same would be in the three that the same that is not that the same that the sa London Gasetp.

From the Son Property of Arms $\hat{T}_{\rm CDP}$ LONDON, Dec. 24.-The latest eccentricity of

LONDON, Dog. 21.—The intest escentricity of fashimates in the Hills should drawing them. See his of various and the should drawing them. See his of various and the should drawing them. See his of various and the should drawing them. See his of the should have been the should not be EPRODUCE OF A CASE OF A CONTROL OF A CASE OF A

Will Any One Care for Us Now !

 $\begin{array}{lll} W(t) & \text{if } M \text{ and } m \text{ More } A \text{ and } m \text{ and } A \text{ and } M \text{ and$ First we discon the entire of request If were then that we had but to have hand.

And the limit of were more to be 0.800.
But a saudence of a 2000 to 500 The great party to at book of as through thack and hars

When we stock to be, warming to an.
Has deserted the one first the countries. And elected at other man. We may know how so the fact to hope in that,

And Watersea to make a fuse. We may know that his highest were despired and But it's building his overs by the In the value of doubt in a would make,

We are wandering filled with fear, With a bitter regret for the days of Hayes, And with dread of the days so near,

SUNHEAMS. -Austria has a petroleum region onghth the size of that of the United States.

On Pierce's Hill, Dorchester, near Bos-

ton, stands a house built in 1640, and which is still occu-pied by descendants of its builder. The sons and daughters of the stallion War Dance won \$20,722 in the sersion of 1880. The get of Glen Athol won \$17,805, and of Virgit. \$15,205.

-In Waterville, Me., the prombitory laws are so strictly enforced that the college problems are up able to procure alcohol for scientific valuraments. -Lord Stanley of Alteriey was so impru-

fent as to write a letter in a London paper comparing Irish assassing to Thugs, before making a visit to a friend in Ireland. The friend has been "Boycotted." -In 1830 John Forbes was Collector of Taxes for Vermillan County, which then included chirriey over the praries to that town he paid Chicago's tes out of his own pocket.

-Monroe said to Sparks, at East Bernard, Texas. Come over to my house to morrow in dinner; but don't bring your brother Frank, for I will should im I you do." Frank deflantly went, however, and got about match on entering the house.

-Nothing more foreibly illustrates the value of an incessant supervision of every note of rail-road track in times of extreme cold, than the report of a track wather es the Chouse and Grand Trank Halleay, who, going east from Vicksburg, found, nine broken rails on his test.

-The manufacture of brick is one of the most important industries of Mason, Ga. The material farmshed by the land below the city in the Gennicre ewamp, and a tract extending across the Brunewek Railrond, is said to be onexcelled in the world for party -Judge Chambers of the Wayne (Mich.)

Circuit Court has taken steps to check the facility wi which divorces have been produced in his court, and in future will only grant them where he is convinced by personal examination of the testimony that the case are fully made out. -Two brothers stole money steadily for ten years from a Detroit bank, in which they were tell

ers, and covered up the crime when the annual examinations of their books were make by borrowing the miney temporarily. At length the sum reached \$10,000. and they were unable to raise it.

German war M. de Poville estimates that the German. loss was: Killed on the field, 18,075; shed from wounds, 11,516, died of disease, 12,301; missing, 4,00; total, 45,side the number of dead from all causes was 198,971, and the wounded amounted to 143,000. In addition, the cost in money is estimated at 1000,000,000. -The annual mass for Napoleon III, was

solemnized at St Augustine's, in Paris, on Jan. 14. Prince Surat was the only kinsman present, and the newspaper clausing to be Prince Napoleon's organ had confirmed the demonstration. M. Bouher, M. de Cas-segnes, and many other leading Bonapartists were pre-cut, but the rank and file was seattler than usual, the police force appearing absurdly in excess of requireneuts. A woman selling violets was arrested for crying, Tive P. Empereur P. -Tobacco culture in Wisconsin has been

confined bitherto to a smull part of the State, but it has sirendy assumed large proportions as a commercial factor. The value of the crop harvested in 1880 will reach hearly or quite \$1,500,000, and the time is not far distant when it will be expedient to provide proper legal forms for assuring the markets of the world of the grade and quality of Wisconsin grown to seco. Lawyear 13,500 acres were raised, one half of which was seed leaf, the remained whether Spenish, of fine, sliky texture.

-Rudaip Chapman, a little negro boy, and carried it home to his father, who opened it and saw that it contained valuable lowelry. T e Chapmans are very poor, there was not much to eat in the hone, and the children needed bread. But Mr. Chapman did what all white men would not do. He sold some rags for 22 cents, and with the money advertised the treasure in hir possession. It proved to be jewelry stolen from Col. Roger Jones of Penns, Ivania avenue two days previous.

-Since 1870 the capacity of the New Eagand wills has been increased from \$14,900 locals and 0,409,000 spindles to 185,700 booms and 8,800 0 0 spindles. and cotton consumption, which in 1870 was 275,039,00 onds, was in 1980 no less than \$40,312,000. In the both in 1970 there were 11,000 beens not 117,000 pin-thes, while the census shows that in 1880 therewere 15,000 froms and 714,000 spindles, and that the consump on at cotton had increased from 45,000,000 pounds to 102,000,000. Comparing the two sections, it is seen that in ten years New England has increased for coston con-

timption about 30 per cent, and the South over 120. -Billy Arlington's minstrels were riding rom Versai les to Midway, in Kentucky, in a stage coach The driver thought that his passengers, by reason of their profession, ought to be amusing, and he was greated is appointed because they were as quiet as most people. At length, having drank at every barralong the road be resolved to have some for with the minstrels in his own second. He therefore ran his four horses down a long with a bridge, causing it to fall twenty feet into a creek The escape from drowning was marrow, and Holy Marr,

Santa Fe is now full of enterprising men paratively recent date the gold and silver has been in Atchieve, Torocka and Santa PS read is transported thousands of travellers down the rich valler of the Games to the tenter of old Mexico, and will soon carry them into that country. Freight trains heavily louist access to mountains mit of precious metals, awaiting the

muscle and pick of the prospector. -Glasgrow has just been compelled to Mostrate the provern that "there's many assip 'twix the cap and the lip " It was well known that Mr. John Relief Northpark intended to leave his valuable collection of paintings and the building in which they were deposited to the corporation in trust for the citizens. Among the works he possessed were examples by Titian, unda, Claude, Pousan, Murido, Gerard Douw, Rembrasit, supposed to have your 2200,00%. But, unfortunately, Mr. Hell's will was written in pencil and was without a signature. The ambition of his life has consequently been frustrated, for the Town Clerk has advised the corporation that they possess no claim to the property.

- The Evangelical Herald, a leading orthistox religious journal of Germany, thus speaks of the movement against the Jewa in that country. To old relicious histori against the lowers not you de at, it bursts furth and w, let at not alcutor steel (be) name of Christianny, which has given both in marry of conscience and t errane. We have with real semi-ologies recently that called themselves convolved, where the violence of the bit was invested with a like of Christianty. Let us see to it, we what, we will the The paper discusses Chaptern Storrage at less, and it es blue for attending they and they projected and

degrading the name of religion for drinages;

The fluctures given out by the New Enzheld Anti-District State by Money (1911). Vision proportion of districts to marriance by the first term

* at all actions and all the April 1974 world. How. Court list 1995 stems